

PHILLIPS NEIGHBORHOOD  
INFORMATION AND RESOURCE DIRECTORY

Oke Onah

**CURA RESOURCE COLLECTION**

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## OVERVIEW

### INTRODUCTION

As a graduate intern, part of my project was to research current statistics about the Phillips Neighborhood on such public policy matters as crime, housing, property values, traffic, health, and economic development. Through the work of the People of Phillips, a nonprofit organization which represents the Phillips Neighborhood on health, housing, economic development, environmental, and other issues important to area residents, we identified the need for a neighborhood information and resource directory which would be helpful to the residents in identifying and locating neighborhood-based services, and also in bringing to the fore some of the adverse living conditions and statistics which have convinced many to think of Phillips as an economically depressed neighborhood. Or, as a neighborhood "on the fringe," which means that it is a neighborhood in decline in more ways than one. It was our intention to bring together such information in order to make it more accessible to Phillips residents and other interested parties. We must assume this role because the compilation of such a document does not appear to be on the front burner for the city government. We did not expect and do not expect it to be. The compilation of a document so personal to a neighborhood can best be done by the neighborhood itself, that is, by the neighborhood itself, acting through its accredited agencies and in cooperation with government and other non-government agencies within and outside the neighborhood.

The primary source of information would include, but not be restricted to: the 1980 U.S. Census; selected neighborhood and community organizations; the Minneapolis Planning Department--which publishes the State of the City Report; libraries; government; and other non-governmental agencies.

The project, when completed, will be useful not only to POP, but also to individual neighborhood activists, neighborhood residents, as well as to other organizations and individuals concerned about the deterioration and economic decline of a neighborhood.

#### PHILLIPS NEIGHBORHOOD: THEN AND NOW

Franklin Avenue, in the Phillips Neighborhood, was the southern boundary of the town of Minneapolis when the latter was formed in 1856. By 1872, 24th Street had become Minneapolis' southern limit, and by 1883, the entire neighborhood had become part of the city of Minneapolis. However, the Phillips Neighborhood--as presently constituted--came into being only in 1978.

The Milwaukee Railroad, built in 1884, played an important part in the early history of Phillips. It attracted industrial development along Hiawatha Avenue and the 29th Street corridor in the neighborhood. As a result, the neighborhood expanded rapidly, providing housing for workers and new immigrants. Completion of the city's electric streetcar lines in 1890 opened the neighborhood to further commercial development along Franklin, Bloomington, and Chicago avenues.

The Depression of 1893 caused a temporary halt in the city's expansion. When expansion resumed in the late 1890s, the mansions along Park Avenue in Phillips and the large apartment buildings in the western part of the neighborhood were built. Honeywell's first plant in Phillips was built in 1906. The Franklin Library on Franklin Avenue was built in 1914. In 1926, Phillips Junior High School was built and named after Wendell Phillips, an anti-slavery and women's rights reformer of the mid-1800s. The neighborhood also was named after Wendell Phillips or, as some observers would rather say, after the Jr.

High. The Sears Tower rose in the neighborhood's southern border in 1927. By 1930 Lake Street had become a continuous and important commercial strip.

We can conclude that Phillips had a tremendous economic growth between 1856 and the early 1930s. That period also testifies to the rapid growth in the racial and cultural mix of the community. Among its first white settlers were immigrant Russians, Norwegians, Poles, Swedish, Ukran, Scottish, Portuguese, German, French, and Dutch; African Americans were also among the neighborhood's first settlers. After the turn of the century, the second largest Jewish community in the city formed near Franklin and Bloomington Avenues. In varying degrees, these immigrants shared in Phillips' economic expansion. But that was then. The bright flame of economic prosperity which brought together this iridescence of peoples and cultures in Phillips has flickered. The wealthiest of the residents and others who could afford to, have since relocated. Some to quieter, more affluent suburbs, some to other communities as they learned the language and found better employment.

Today, there is no economic expansion to celebrate, instead there is a declining economic base due, in part, to the changes in population demographics. Changes in the population of Phillips followed a city-wide population decline that began as early as the middle of the century and peaked in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

Prior to 1978, Phillips was the largest of nine residential neighborhoods in the Powderhorn Community. In 1978, it seceded from the rest to form the eleventh Minneapolis community or planning district. Now, its boundaries are I-94 (north), 35W (west), Lake Street (south), and Hiawatha Avenue (east). Within its present boundaries, Phillips occupies 185 city blocks which cover 955 acres (about two percent of Minneapolis' total land area).

The residential landscape in the Phillips Neighborhood, then and now, is marked largely by smaller, wooden frame, single-family and duplex homes originally constructed for the working people in east Phillips, and larger structures in the northern and western sections of the neighborhood.

Finally, it is plausible to say that the history of Phillips, the largest Minneapolis neighborhood in terms of land area, is the history of a community that has gone from boom to bust in terms of economic development. Today, the neighborhood has all the symptoms of a neighborhood on the fringe, a neighborhood whose economy has been depressed for too long (see pp. 5-8 for some of the symptoms).

One aspect of Phillips which has not changed is the rainbow-like composition of its population. Phillips was not as affected as the rest of the city by the population decline of the 1950s and 1960s for two major reasons:

1. The American Indian and African American communities grew and expanded during that period.
2. People leaving the city were of working age--20 to 64 years old.

Phillips at that time had a large population of older people and working class families. After the Vietnam War ended, Phillips became home to one of the country's largest Southeast Asian refugee communities. The rate of decline in Phillips' population between 1960 and 1980 surpassed that of the city as a whole. That is perhaps one of the most important indexes of erosion in the economic base of the neighborhood. Other indications include the high unemployment rate, an increase in crime, and deterioration and devaluation in the value of the housing stock.

## References

- Legislative District 60A, Population Characteristics. Minnesota Land Management Information Center, 1983.
- Phillips Neighborhood Improvement Association, 1980, 1982.
- 1980 Census.
- Project for Pride in Living, 1979.

## PHILLIPS IS NUMBER ONE, 1986-1990

This section of the report presents instant information delineating those areas of need and human activities in which Phillips Neighborhood is ranked either negatively or positively in front of the other ten Minneapolis communities or positively or negatively behind the pack.\* Either way, in front or behind, negatively or positively--official records show that the Phillips Neighborhood is number one in Minneapolis in the following areas.\*\*

## Health and Safety

- Phillips had the highest infant mortality rate at 23.9 per 1,000 live births as compared to 12.1 for the city in the 1986-90 period.
- Phillips had the highest proportion of births to mothers with less than a high school education--42.1 percent as compared to 20.3 percent for the city.
- In the category of births to unmarried women, Phillips led with 67.3 percent as compared to 38.0 percent citywide during the five-year period.
- Phillips had the lowest percentage of first trimester prenatal care--at 30.5 percent--as compared to 57.5 percent citywide.

\* Phillips occupies the distinctive position of being both a neighborhood and a community or planning district.

\*\* Unless where otherwise specified, data in this segment of the report are derived from community data.

- According to a Minnesota Department of Health 1986-87 blood lead survey of 590 children in Minneapolis, the Phillips Neighborhood had the highest number of childhood lead cases in 1986-87 (twelve cases, as compared to Powderhorn's seven cases).
- With three times the city's percentage of substandard housing (31.2 percent as compared to 10.1 percent), Phillips is ranked number one among the eleven Minneapolis communities in the percentage of substandard housing.

#### Human Economic Development

- Phillips ranked number one among the eleven Minneapolis communities in unemployment rates during the period 1988-90.
- Of the eighty-five Minneapolis neighborhoods, Phillips has the oldest public library still in use.
- Phillips Neighborhood residents in poverty and receiving public assistance are two to three times those of other Minneapolis neighborhood residents, making Phillips number one in the category of neighborhoods with the highest percentage of public assistance recipients in the three-year period, 1988-90.
- Phillips is also in front of the pack with its median household income--only slightly over half of the city's average.
- Phillips has the highest percentage of high school dropouts\* for youth aged 16-19 years (44 percent as compared to 16 percent citywide), and it has the lowest percentage of adults aged 25+ years who have graduated from high school (59 percent as compared to 75 percent citywide).

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\* A dropout is a person 16-19 years old who is not enrolled and not graduated from high school.



### Population

- Between 1960 and 1980 the Phillips Neighborhood posted the highest population loss of 31 percent, as compared to 23 percent for the city as a whole.
- According to the 1980 and 1981 State of the City reports published by the City of Minneapolis' Planning Department, Phillips had a population of 17,413, making it the neighborhood with the largest population as compared to the other eighty-four Minneapolis neighborhoods.

### Housing

- Of the eleven Minneapolis communities and eighty-five (eighty-one residential and four industrial) neighborhoods, Phillips had the single largest land area--with 955 acres (185 city blocks), and the highest proportion of low-density housing stock.
- For the past five years, Phillips retained one of the first place honors for communities with the lowest median single-family home sales prices when compared to the other nine Minneapolis communities.
- In 1985, and again from 1987 to 1990, Phillips ranked first among the communities in Minneapolis with the highest apartment vacancy rates.
- As of 1989, Phillips ranked number one along with some other Minneapolis communities which did not have a single publicly-assisted family/general occupancy rental housing project.
- From 1987-1990, Phillips ranked number one with the highest proportion of households occupied for less than six months--20.3 percent, 22.1 percent, 22.8 percent, and 24.4 percent respectively for Phillips, as

compared to 13.6 percent, 13.4 percent, 13.4 percent and 13.9 percent respectively, for Minneapolis, for the four-year period.

#### References

- State of the City Report, 1981, 1985-87, and 1986-90.
- Childhood Lead..., Minnesota Department of Health, 1986-87.
- Hennepin County Lead Surveillance, Hennepin County Community Health Department, Epidemiology, 1991.
- Minneapolis Public Library interviews with Franklin branch librarian and with the history department of the downtown branch.
- Minneapolis Public Schools, Research and Development Division.
- U.S. Census Report, 1980.

## POPULATION

### PEOPLE AND HOUSEHOLDS

TABLE 1. PEOPLE AND HOUSEHOLDS, 1980

<u>Population</u>	<u>Phillips</u>	<u>Minneapolis</u>
Total	17,413	370,951
Percent White	66.2	87.3
Percent African American	8.0	7.7
Percent American Indian	17.4	2.4
Percent Asian Pacific Islander	8.4	2.6
Percent of children age 14 or under	20.9	16.3
Percent of families with children*	58.6	46.7
Percent of single females with children	51.8	28.8
Percent of people age 65 and older	18.5	15.4
Average household <sup>+</sup> size	2.15	2.19
Percent of households occupied less than six months	22.8	13.4

\*Family consists of two or more persons living in the same household who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption.

<sup>+</sup>Household size is the number of persons in households divided by the number of households. "Household" is defined as including all persons who occupy a housing unit.

#### References

- State of the City, 1988.
- Neighborhood Profile Phillips Neighborhood, 1990.
- PNIA, 1982.
- U.S. Census data, 1980.

#### Analysis

Like the city as a whole, Phillips has lost population since the 1950s. However, State of the City, 1981, as well as the 1980 U.S. Census data, show that Phillips' Asian, African American, and American Indian populations increased significantly--in contrast to much of the city which experienced decreases in the population of these three racial groups; and that, in general, the neighborhood's population has remained more stable than that of

most other Minneapolis communities. That is why, in spite of some population loss, Phillips' population has remained racially and ethnically heterogeneous (about two-thirds majority and one-third minority). It is expected to become prevalently minority in the not-too-distant future. Presently, the population contains greater than average proportions of children and the elderly. Over half of these children are raised in families with only one parent--a female parent in the majority of cases.

#### NEIGHBORHOOD CONCERNS

TABLE 2. TOP TWENTY NEIGHBORHOOD CONCERNS, 1988 (in percents)  
[Top ten concerns of the Phillips Neighborhood are asterisked (\*)]

Type of Service	Phillips Homeowners			Minneapolis Homeowners		
	Spend More	Spend Same	Spend Less	Spend More	Spend Same	Spend Less
* 1. Removal of rubbish	49.2	46.2	4.6	30.9	65	4.1
* 2. Repair rundown buildings	65.6	30.5	3.9	29.5	64.1	6.4
* 3. Removal of abandoned or stored vehicles	40.4	53.0	6.7	26.5	66.7	6.8
4. Animal control	27.0	64.5	8.5	26.4	67.0	6.6
* 5. Removal of boarded/vacant buildings	57.2	39.5	3.3	18.6	73.1	8.3
6. Inspection of commercial properties	28.9	66.5	4.7	17.6	75.9	6.5
7. Inspection/repair of sidewalks	13.8	75.3	10.9	17.3	75.1	7.6
* 8. Alley inspection and cleaning	52.8	42.0	5.2	36.5	59.2	4.3
9. Snow and ice removal	32.4	65.7	1.9	32.1	66.1	1.8
*10. Street lighting	34.4	62.3	3.2	22.2	75.0	2.8
11. Street maintenance/repair	33.0	63.3	3.7	20.8	75.5	3.6
12. Street sweeping	17.9	78.9	3.3	19.5	77.7	2.5
13. Enforcement--parking restrictions	17.9	66.8	15.3	14.7	74.0	11.4
*14. Police patrols	67.2	31.3	1.8	51.1	47.9	1.0
*15. Investigation--reported crimes	66.0	32.6	1.5	47.4	51.9	0.8
*16. Community crime prevention activities	59.8	36.9	3.3	44.2	54.1	1.7
17. Traffic control	23.0	69.6	7.4	23.4	72.0	4.1
*18. Removal of graffiti	42.0	50.1	7.8	17.2	76.4	6.4
19. Fire prevention and protection	27.7	70.3	2.0	15.3	83.1	1.6
20. Pest and rodent control	30.3	65.2	4.5	15.1	80.9	3.9

Reference: Minneapolis Planning Department, State of the City, 1988.

## Analysis

Phillips Neighborhood homeowners were among the more than 57,000 homeowners citywide who responded to a three-part questionnaire used to assess how Minneapolis homeowning households felt about the city's delivery of services to its neighborhoods. The result of the survey was published in Minneapolis Homeowners, 1988 and in the State of the City report, 1988, both of which are published by the Minneapolis Planning Department.

The survey asked homeowners "In your neighborhood, on which of the following services...should the city spend more, spend less, or about the same?" Twenty specific types of service delivery (see Table 2) were included in three general service categories:

- Services relating to "house and yards" (items 1-7)
- Services relating to "streets and alleys" (items 8-13)
- Services relating to "health and safety" (items 14-20)

The top ten concerns of Phillips homeowners are preceded by an asterisk in Table 2. Although Phillips homeowners showed less concern for items 1, 3, 10, and 18 than for items 2, 5, 8, 14, 15, 16, and items 1, 3, 10, and 18 are of more concern in Phillips than they are in any of the other Minneapolis neighborhoods. Items 14, 15, 2, 16, 5, and 8 (in that order of importance) are of the utmost concern to Phillips homeowners and are also of more concern in Phillips than they are to homeowning households citywide. In sum, items 14, 15, 2, 16, 5, 8, 1, 18, 3, and 10 (in that order of importance) are of more concern to Phillips homeowners than they are to Minneapolis homeowners as a whole. Therefore, Phillips, more than any other neighborhood in Minneapolis, wants the city to spend more on those ten items which top the list of their concerns. However, it should be noted that six of the ten spending priorities were selected by a majority of Phillips homeowners. On the other

hand, by a 51.5 percent majority, all Minneapolis homeowners selected only one spending priority--police patrols.

#### NEIGHBORHOOD POLICE PRIORITIES

Minneapolis homeowners were asked what they thought should be police priorities in their respective neighborhoods. They were given a list of twelve possible problem areas for Minneapolis neighborhoods and asked to rank order up to three of the items on the list. They were told to put "1" for most important "2" for next, and "3" for the third most important priority. The homeowners chose their three priorities from the following list:

- |                              |                               |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Auto theft                | 7. Drugs                      |
| 2. Dispute between neighbors | 8. Theft from auto            |
| 3. Burglary                  | 9. Loud parties               |
| 4. Problems with youth/gangs | 10. Street robbery/assault    |
| 5. Domestic abuse            | 11. Prostitution              |
| 6. Traffic control           | 12. Vandalism/property damage |

TABLE 3. TOP THREE PRIORITIES

	Phillips			Minneapolis		
	#1	#2	#3	#1	#2	#3
Selecting vandalism/property damage	17.0	17.1	20.0	12.1	20.2	20.2
Selecting drugs	29.3	11.0	7.8	12.1	7.7	5.9
Selecting burglary	24.5	14.0	8.9	50.2	17.3	8.6

Reference: State of the City, 1989.

#### Analysis

Homeowners in the Phillips Neighborhood were generally concerned about property crimes that threatened their investments and home security. Only 17 percent of homeowners selected vandalism/property damage as what they would like to see become the number one police priority in their neighborhood.

However, over half of Phillips homeowners (54.1 percent) voted that vandalism/

property damage should be among the top three police priorities in the neighborhood. Citywide, 12.1 percent ranked vandalism/property damage as the number one police priority but, as in Phillips, more than half of homeowners (52.5 percent) stated that it should be one of the top three priorities for the police. In Phillips, 29.3 percent (as compared to 12.1 percent citywide) ranked drugs as a concern that should be the number one police priority. Overall, 48.1 percent of Phillips homeowners selected drugs to be one of the three top police priorities (as compared to the much lower 26.2 percent total for the city as a whole). One-quarter, or 25 percent of Phillips homeowners (as compared to 50 percent of all Minneapolis homeowners) ranked burglary a number one priority. And in all, 47.5 percent of Phillips and 76.1 of Minneapolis homeowners think that burglary ought to be one of the top three police priorities.

The survey results seem to suggest that homeowners in the Phillips Neighborhood and, indeed, in the city as a whole, are of the view that efforts to stem the incidences of vandalism/property damage, drugs, and burglary are among the most important steps the city could take to shore up homeowner confidence and improve neighborhood liveability.

#### MOBILITY IN PHILLIPS

TABLE 4. MID-YEAR NEIGHBORHOOD/CITYWIDE LENGTH OF RESIDENCE RATES, 1987-89 (percent of households)

	Phillips				Minneapolis			
	<u>Short term</u>	<u>6 months to 1 year</u>	<u>1 to 3 years</u>	<u>Long term</u>	<u>Short term</u>	<u>6 months to 1 year</u>	<u>1 to 3 years</u>	<u>Long term</u>
1987	20.3	16.8	24.2	38.7	13.6	12.4	20.2	53.7
1988	13.4	12.1	21.0	53.5	22.1	17.1	22.3	38.5
1989	13.4	12.1	21.0	53.5	22.8	16.1	22.6	38.5

Reference: Derived from community data in the State of the City reports 1987, 1988, and 1989.

### Analysis

Mobility data for 1987-1989 showed that housing in Phillips continued to change hands less frequently than housing in the city as a whole, as shown in Table 4. Mobility data reflect how long people have lived in their homes (length of residency). At mid-year 1989, 22.8 percent of Phillips households (as compared to 13.4 percent of Minneapolis households) had been occupied by the same residents for less than six months. Also, 16.1 percent (Phillips) and 12.1 percent (Minneapolis) households had been occupied for six months to one year, while 22.6 percent (Phillips) and 21.0 percent (Minneapolis) had been occupied from one to three years. "Long-term" residence (households occupied for more than three years) and "short-term" residence (households occupied from one month to three years) remain unchanged during the 1987-1989 period. Median short-term residence for Phillips was just over 21 percent, while its median long-term residence rate was 39 percent, as compared to about 14 percent (short-term) and 54 percent (long-term) for Minneapolis during the 1987-1989 period.

The city as a whole has a higher long-term residence rate than Phillips. Phillips had a higher short-term residence rate than the city as a whole in the three-year period. This trend reflects, perhaps, the effects of Phillips' proportionately high rate of renter-occupancy. Substandard housing appears to have increased as owner-occupancy decreased. This trend is also reflective of some social and institutional influences.



# HOUSING

TABLE 5. PHILLIPS HOUSING INVENTORY, 1982-1989 [number and (percent) of units]

<u>Year</u>	<u>Housing Type</u>					<u>Total</u>
	<u>Single Family</u>	<u>Condo/ Twnhse/ Coop</u>	<u>Duplex</u>	<u>3- or 4-unit Building</u>	<u>5+ unit Building</u>	
1982	1,115 (12.2)	385 (10.3)	2,010 (12.6)	763 (12.4)	3,971 (12.3)	8,244 (100)
1983	1,170 (12.8)	379 (10.2)	2,020 (12.7)	784 (12.7)	3,981 (12.4)	8,334 (100)
1984	1,127 (12.3)	476 (12.7)	1,960 (12.3)	756 (12.3)	3,864 (12.0)	8,183 (100)
1985	1,126 (12.3)	494 (13.3)	1,940 (12.2)	760 (12.3)	3,861 (11.9)	8,181 (100)
1986	1,120 (12.2)	567 (15.2)	1,962 (12.3)	768 (12.4)	3,879 (12.0)	8,296 (100)
1987	1,154 (12.6)	465 (12.5)	1,980 (12.5)	771 (12.5)	4,135 (12.8)	8,505 (100)
1988	1,169 (12.8)	466 (12.5)	2,018 (12.7)	779 (12.6)	4,265 (13.3)	8,697 (100)
1989	1,171 (12.8)	496 (13.3)	2,026 (12.7)	789 (12.8)	4,270 (13.3)	8,752 (100)

Reference: Data for Phillips housing inventory is derived from Minneapolis Planning Department community data.

TABLE 6. CHANGE IN HOUSING STOCK - PHILLIPS NEIGHBORHOOD, 1982-1989

<u>Year</u>	<u>Housing Type</u>					<u>Change</u>	
	<u>Single Family</u>	<u>Condo/ Twnhse/ Coop</u>	<u>Duplex</u>	<u>3- or 4-unit Building</u>	<u>5+ unit Building</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1982	+59	+137	+36	-70	-6	+156	(1.92)
1983	+55	-6	+10	+21	+10	+90	(1.09)
1984	-43	+97	-60	-28	-117	-151	(-1.81)
1985	-1	+18	-20	+4	-3	-2	(-0.02)
1986	-6	+73	+22	+8	+18	+115	(1.40)
1987	+34	-102	+18	+3	+256	+209	(2.51)
1988	+15	+1	+38	+8	+130	+192	(2.25)
1989	+2	+30	+8	+18	+5	+55	(0.63)

Reference: Minneapolis Planning Department data.

TABLE 7. MISCELLANEOUS HOUSING INFORMATION

	<u>Phillips</u>	<u>Minneapolis</u>	<u>Year</u>
Percent single-family homes	13.4	43.3	1989
Percent condo, coop, townhouse units	5.7	4.7	1989
Percent duplex units	23.1	15.6	1989
Percent units in 3- or 4-unit buildings	9.0	4.4	1989
Percent units in 5+ unit buildings	48.8	32.1	1989
Number of units subsidized or publicly-owned rental	1,643	14,118	1989
Number of sites with units subsidized or publicly-owned rental	15	111	1989
Percent units subsidized or publicly-owned rental*	19	7.9	1989
Percent apartments vacant	11.4	9.7	1989
Percent dwelling units with homestead status**	16.6	45.0	1989
Percent change in homestead status	-3.8	-0.7	1983-87
Median value <sup>+</sup> of single-family homes, 1981 (\$000)	NA		
Median value <sup>+</sup> of single-family homes, 1985 (\$000)	NA		
Median value <sup>+</sup> of single-family homes, 1989 (\$000)	NA		
Median value <sup>+</sup> of single-family homes, 1990 (\$000)	NA		
Percent of structures that are substandard	31.2	10.1	1989
Percent of structures built before 1990	92.1	77.6	1989

\*NSP data

\*\*Homestead status refers to county recognition that a dwelling unit is owner-occupied.

<sup>+</sup>Data for "median value of single-family home" are derived from community data.

Reference: Minneapolis Planning Department.

#### Analysis

As Table 7 shows, the Phillips Neighborhood has fewer single-family homes (only about 13 percent), as compared to 43 percent for the city. The table also shows that Phillips has fewer duplexes and 3- or 4-unit buildings (13 percent in each category), than it does in the single-dwelling units (condos, townhouses, coops, etc.) and 5+ units categories. In the 5+ unit category, Phillips has more units (49 percent) as compared to 32 percent for the city (Table 7).

A preponderance of Phillips housing units are older rental units (see Table 7). Owner-occupancy housing declined in the 1980s. About one-fifth of Phillips housing units are subsidized or publicly-owned rental. And, Phillips has three times the city's percentage of substandard housing (Table 7).

TABLE 8. RENTAL COST (as of March 1991)

<u>Unit Size</u>	<u>Phillips</u>		<u>Minneapolis</u>	
	<u>average*</u>	<u>range*</u>	<u>average<sup>+</sup></u>	<u>range<sup>+</sup></u>
Studio/efficiency	\$275	\$200-325	\$295	\$194-350
One bedroom	375	325-425	360	290-425
Two bedroom	475	425-525	450	350-550
Three bedroom	550	525-650	510	400-675
Four bedroom	650	600-675	630	600-675
Five bedroom	725	675-800	750	725-825

\*Includes regular utilities such as electricity and gas.

#Does not include utilities of any kind.

#### References

- Interviews with the vice president of property management.
- Project for Pride in Living.
- Executive Director for the Housing Resource Center.
- Marie Sandvik Women's House.
- Four-ten, Inc.
- Other neighborhood housing and shelter organizations.
- Thirty Phillips Neighborhood residents (fifteen each from 55404 and 55407 zipcodes) participated in the survey.

#### Analysis

At first glance, it would appear that average rents are higher in Phillips than in Minneapolis, except in the studio/efficiency and five-bedroom categories. But, as noted above, the average rents for Minneapolis do not include utilities, which when added could very well raise the city average in all categories to the same level as (if not slightly higher than) Phillips. The price ranges indicate the low side and high side of what the rental market would bear

at the time the interviews were conducted. The differences at the tail end of the ranges may be due mainly to differences in the age of the housing stock--over 92 percent of Phillips' housing stock was built before 1940 (as compared to 88 percent of the city's). And, over 31 percent of Phillips housing stock are substandard--as compared to 10 percent of city stock (according to Minneapolis Planning Department records).

The median household income in Phillips, according to 1980 U.S. Census data, is \$8,398. A family making that amount per annum and renting, say, a two-bedroom apartment in Phillips, will have to pay \$5,700 (68 percent of their income) to rent alone, which means that families that do not have a housing voucher or other forms of rental subsidy are indeed in trouble. In all, rental cost in Phillips may be unaffordable for the majority of its residents who are unemployed.

## PHILLIPS PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

### LAND USE

#### Analysis

Table 9 presents the most complete, up-to-date, land use data on Phillips Neighborhood ever assembled in a single document. Bear in mind that data of any kind for the neighborhood were shown separately for the first time in the 1982 edition of the State of the City report--an important primary data source for Minneapolis communities/neighborhoods. Therefore, Table 9 includes data all the way back to 1982--the year the city stopped lumping Phillips' data together with Powderhorn's. The separation of data was long over due since Phillips stopped being part of Powderhorn in 1978. The table shows that in 1982 Phillips had a total of 698 acres of land distributed to various uses, ranging from residential to unspecified uses. By comparison, Minneapolis had a total of 37,568 acres, that is 36,870 more acres than Phillips in the same year. Phillips' total acreage for that year amounted to 1.8 percent of the city's total. Like the city as a whole, much of the land in Phillips is put into housing, commercial, and street uses. From 1982 to 1987 residential land use represented the single largest land use category, followed by commercial and socio-cultural uses. In 1988 and 1989, "transportation" (which had subsumed the "utilities" and "communication" categories) edged out the "residential" use category as the dominant land use category. Transportation gained 0.2 percent acres and 0.5 percent acres in 1988 and 1989, respectively, over the residential use category. Phillips' total land area increased sharply by 330 acres (46.4 percent) in 1988 and held constant in 1989. In contrast, the city's land area increased in 1989 by 1,325 acres, or 3.5 percent over the 1988 figure.

TABLE 9. PHILLIPS NEIGHBORHOOD LAND USE COMPARATIVE PROFILE, 1982-1990 (in acres)

Year	Residential	Commerical	Industrial	Socio-Cultural*	Trans- portation	Streets Alleys	Utilities	Water	Vacant	Misc.	Total
1982	326	126	44	76	28	52	1	0	43	2	698
1983	330	138	43	78	29	52	1	0	47	3	721
1984	330	138	43	78	29	52	1	0	47	**	721
1985	329	133	38	92	81***	**	***	0	38	**	711
1986	329	133	38	92	81***	**	***	0	38	**	711
1987	329	133	38	92	81***	**	***	0	38	**	711
1988	346	123	43	64	347***	**	***	0	118	**	1,041
1989	342	127	47	69	344***	**	***	0	118	**	1,041
1990	338	128	47	92	385***	**	***	0	52	**	1,042

	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>
Total area in acres:									
Minneapolis	37,568	37,568	37,568	37,568	37,568	37,568	37,516 <sup>#</sup>	38,841 <sup>+</sup>	37,319 <sup>#</sup>
Phillips area in acres (as percent of city)	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.7	2.6	

\* Includes schools, parks, churches, cemeteries, health care facilities.

\*\* No data for those years.

\*\*\* Transportation, communication, and utilities are combined for those years.

<sup>#</sup> According to 1990 *State of the City*, the total area of the city is calculated to be 37,319 acres (58.3 square miles), down from 37,516 acres (58.7 square miles) calculated in 1988.

<sup>+</sup> The 1989 *State of the City* states that "due to an improved methodology in calculating land use acreages, this total exceeds the historically accepted 'official' area of the city. Continued refinement of this methodology will seek to verify these totals. So stay tuned."

Sources: Minneapolis Planning Department publications, U.S. Census, 1980.

TABLE 10. CHANGE IN LAND USE--PHILLIPS NEIGHBORHOOD, 1985-1989

	<u>1985</u>		<u>1986</u>		<u>1987</u>		<u>1988</u>		<u>1989</u>		<u>1985-89</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Total*</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Total*</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Total*</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Total*</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Total*</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Change**</u>
Residential	329	46.2	329	46.2	329	46.2	346	33.2	342	32.8	+3.9	(-13.4)
Commerical	133	18.7	133	18.7	133	18.7	123	11.8	127	12.1	-4.5	(- 6.6)
Industrial	38	5.3	38	5.3	38	5.3	43	4.1	47	4.5	+23.6	(- 0.8)
Socio-Cultural	92	12.9	92	12.9	92	12.9	64	6.1	69	6.6	-25.0	(- 6.3)
Transportation	81	11.3	81	11.3	81	11.3	347	33.3	344	33.0	+324.6	(+21.7)

\* All total acres in each land use category expressed as percent of total acres in use.

\*\* Percent change in each land use category during the five-year period expressed as a proportion of the total land available and in use during the five-year period.

Sources: Minneapolis Planning Department, U.S. Census, 1980.

Table 10 shows the changes that took place in land use pattern in the Phillips Neighborhood in the five-year period 1985-1989. Residential land use was the single largest category in 1985, claiming 329 acres (46.2 percent) of Phillips total acreage that year. Commercial land use had the second highest acreage with 133 acres (18.7 percent), while the socio-cultural category was third with 92 acres (12.9 percent) of all the land in use that year. Those figures were constant until 1988-89, when changes occurred in all "use" categories. There were parallel changes in the city's land use patterns in 1988-89 as well. Although the residential use category had shown a gain of 3.9 percent between 1985 and 1989, overall, it had a net loss of 13.4 percent as a proportion of the total acres in use in Phillips in 1989.

Similarly, the industrial category showed a gain of 23.6 percent over the five-year period, but it actually lost 0.8 percent as a proportion of total acreage in use in 1989. The socio-cultural and commercial categories suffered gross losses of 25 percent and 4.5 percent, respectively, over the five-year period, and suffered net losses of 6.3 percent and 6.6 percent in the same period. The transportation land use category (including "communication" and "utilities" categories) had a 324.6 percent gross gain in the five-year period and a net increase, as a proportion of the total acreage in use in 1989, of 21.7 percent. Overall, the amount of land in the various use categories remained stable through much of the five-year period. Changes in the Phillips Neighborhood land use pattern for the five-year period and, for that matter, since 1982, closely resembles the pattern of change in land use in the city of Minneapolis.



# TRANSPORTATION

TABLE 11. AVERAGE DAILY TRAFFIC VOLUMES ON SELECTED NEIGHBORHOOD ROADWAYS, 1986-1988

<u>Roadway</u>	<u>1986 Average Daily Volume</u>	<u>1988 Average Daily Volume</u>	<u>Percent Change in Volume</u>
Bloomington Avenue	4,395-6,985	4,550-7,075	+2.1
Cedar Avenue	14,180-17,245	13,195-17,300	-2.9
Chicago Avenue	9,070-10,875	8,175-8,530	-16.2
Franklin Avenue	10,260-11,660	10,365-11,175	-1.7
Hiawatha Avenue	25,200-30,665	30,425-31,190	+10.2
Lake Street	20,670-24,960	21,040-25,145	+1.2
Park Avenue	10,330-11,100	10,365-11,645	+2.7
Portland Avenue	9,990-11,095	12,615-12,725	+20.1
24th Street	4,300-7,740	4,785-7,885	+5.2
26th Street	7,240-11,615	6,540-11,920	-2.0
28th Street	8,085-13,520	7,480-12,920	-5.5

Reference: Minneapolis Public Works Department, Traffic Engineering Division, 1991.

TABLE 12. AVERAGE DAILY TRAFFIC VOLUMES AT SELECTED NEIGHBORHOOD INTERSECTIONS

<u>Intersections</u>	<u>Average Daily Volume</u>
Franklin/Chicago Avenues	19,705
Franklin/Park Avenues	22,820
Franklin/Portland Avenues	22,970
Lake/Hiawatha Avenues	55,570
Franklin/Bloomington Avenues	14,915

Reference: Minneapolis Public Works Department, Traffic Engineering Division, 1991.

TABLE 13. BUSES SERVING PHILLIPS--A COMPARISON, 1979-1991

<u>Bus Number</u>	<u>Ridership per Mile 1979</u>	<u>Ridership per Mile 1991</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>	<u>Frequency (minutes) 1979</u>	<u>Frequency (minutes) 1991</u>
2	6.91	6.31	-8.6	20	20
5	4.00	3.44	-14.0	10	5-7
8	3.32	3.13	-5.7	15	30
9	3.96	3.02	-23.7	15	20
14	3.44	2.59	-24.7	20	20
19	3.26	2.84	-12.8	20	20
21	6.53	5.68	-13.0	10	20
22	3.69	2.7	-26.0	20	10

Reference: Interviews with officials of the MTC Transit Planning Unit and Transit Information Center February-March, 1991. 1979 data were obtained from a PNIA document (1982).

TABLE 14. CIRCULATION MODES IN PHILLIPS (in percents)

<u>Circulation Type</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Occasionally</u>
Walking	66.8	25.2
Car	50.9	26.0
MTC bus	42.8	35.6
Bicycle	16.8	15.3
Taxi	4.4	25.0
Project Mobility	1.0	0.7

Reference: PNIA, 1982.

### Analysis

As in many other areas of the city, movement of people in the Phillips Neighborhood is accomplished by four primary means: the passenger automobile; the public transit system, bicycles, and walking (see Table 14). As has been stated earlier, the neighborhood is bounded by interstate highways on two sides--I94 on the north and I35W on the west. They are accessible from the neighborhood at 5th Avenue and East 19th Street. The other two neighborhood boundaries are the intermediate arterial of Hiawatha Avenue (TH55) on the east and the minor arterial of Lake Street (TH212) on the south. A number of principal roadways carry significant traffic volumes through the neighborhood and across the community in all directions.

For examples, in the north/south direction the one-way avenues of Portland and Park (designated minor arterials) and Chicago Avenue (designated a collector) carry traffic into and out of the Minneapolis central business district (CBD) daily. Bloomington Avenue (designated a collector) and Cedar Avenue (designated a minor arterial) also run through the Phillips Neighborhood in a north/south direction carrying significant traffic volumes and major transit routes. In the east/west direction two one-way roadways--24th and 26th Streets (designated as minor arterials) carry significant volumes of traffic parallel

to Lake Street, while Franklin Avenue (minor arterial) and 24th Street (collector) also cross the Phillips Neighborhood in an east/west direction and move significant volumes of traffic.

The average daily traffic volumes (ADT) for 1986 and 1988 (Table 11) represent only the non-commuter-oriented traffic flow through the Phillips Neighborhood on the eleven roadways listed. To obtain commuter-oriented data one would have to take the morning and afternoon peak hour volumes and combine them. The traffic engineer's office--which used to provide this service with special measuring instruments--no longer does so because of the twin problems of fiscal and manpower constraints.

Data presented in Table 11 indicate that traffic volumes on most of the eleven roadways neither increased nor decreased significantly during the 1986 and 1988 periods. However, traffic volumes on Chicago Avenue decreased by 16.2 percent; 28th Street experienced a 6 percent decrease and Cedar Avenue suffered a 3 percent decrease in volume. Portland Avenue amassed over 20 percent increase in volume, followed by Hiawatha Avenue with more than a 10 percent increase, and by 24th Street with more than a 5 percent increase. Volume increases on Hiawatha and Portland Avenues and on Lake and 24th Streets during the 1986 and 1988 periods are due to congestion on I35W, while reductions on Cedar Avenue and 28th Street have been linked to improvements on Hiawatha Avenue from Lake Street to West 46th Street. Hiawatha and Portland Avenues and 24th and Lake Streets are among the city's busiest thoroughfares.

The most recent City of Minneapolis ADT counts for Franklin Avenue at the intersection of Chicago Avenue is 11,175, and 8,530 for Chicago Avenue where it intersects Franklin. It is plausible, therefore, to say that 19,705 automobiles move through the intersection on an average day. Similar ADT counts were taken for the Franklin/Park, Franklin/Portland, Franklin/Bloomington, and

Lake and Hiawatha Avenue intersections and their ADT flows are given in Table 12.

Although Phillips Neighborhood felt the ripple effects of the 1950-1960 citywide population loss to the boom in suburban living, it was not as hard hit as the rest of the city. First of all, most of the outward migration from the city during that time involved working age people (upwardly mobile middle- and upper-class people) from 20 to 64 years old. Phillips had many older people and large working class families who could not afford to leave. Also, the neighborhood's African American and American Indian communities expanded rapidly during that period and through the 1970s. In short, those few who migrated were the many car-owning households, and the walking, bus-using and bicycling majority stayed in the neighborhood from where they could walk, easily hop on the bus, or ride the bike to work downtown (See Table 14).

Table 13 shows the numbers of the eight bus routes that serve Phillips, their ridership per mile, and how often the buses arrive and depart from designated stopping points along specified routes. The ridership-per-mile figures presented here include "deadhead" mileage, not revenue mileage. Prominent MTC officials (among others--Transit Planner, Joh Dillery; Bill Wilken, Convenient Fares; and Mr. Olson, Transit Information Center) are quick to point out that Phillips Neighborhood is one of the routes, if not the number one route with the highest ridership per mile. It is, according to a 1979 PPL/HUD study, an "extremely heavy use" area, which means that fare revenues in the neighborhood approach the cost of operating the buses. As it were, MTC officials point out that the average ridership per mile for Phillips is "a lot higher than is shown in Table 13 because the Phillips Neighborhood has very long routes and the routes have suburban mileage or deadhead mileage (that is, non-revenue mileage representing the distance the buses travel from the garage to the route). The

deadhead mileage factor impacts more significantly on the ridership/mile for bus numbers 5, 14, and 22, and certainly weighs down the ridership-per-mile figures for all the routes in the Phillips Neighborhood. That notwithstanding, bus numbers 2 and 21 have the first and third highest riderships, respectively, in the city.

## HUMAN AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

TABLE 15. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, 1980 (in percents)

	<u>Phillips</u>	<u>Minneapolis</u>
<u>Workers (by type of job)</u>		
Managerial/professional	16.8	26.3
Technical/sales/clerical	28.7	34.9
Farming/forestry/fishing	0.6	0.4
Service	25.9	15.7
Precision production/craft/repair	7.81	8.3
Operator/fabricator/laborer	20.1	14.4
<u>Miscellaneous data</u>		
Workers using public transportation	28.5	21.8
Unemployment	10.1	4.8
	8.8	4.2
<u>Median household income</u>	8,398	14,351
Households receiving public assistance*	20.0	8.8
Families in poverty <sup>†</sup>	30.7	9.0

\*Public assistance consists of AFDC, General Assistance, and Supplementary Social Security income.

<sup>†</sup>Poverty threshold in 1979 was \$7,412.

#### References

- Minneapolis Planning Department, 1980.
- U.S. Census Data, 1990.

#### Analysis

Technical, sales, and clerical jobs account for 29 percent of the predominant employment opportunities for Phillips residents; service jobs account for 26 percent. City-wide, technical, sales, and clerical jobs account for 35 percent, while managerial/professional accounts for 26 percent of the predominant job types. Median household income is only slightly over half of the

city's average, and the percentages of the Phillips Neighborhood residents in poverty and receiving public assistance are two to three times those of other Minneapolis neighborhood residents.

#### THE FRANKLIN COMMUNITY/NEIGHBORHOOD LIBRARY

##### Facts

Client sex: Tends to be female.

Age range : 30-40 year range.

Proximity : Not centrally located in the community. The library is located at 1314 E. Franklin Ave., Minneapolis, MN 55404. 612) 874-1667.

Hours: 1-9 p.m., Monday and Thursday; 10:00 a.m. - 5:30 p.m., Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday. Closed: New Year's Day (January 1), Martin Luther King's Day (January 21), Memorial Weekend (August 31 - September 2), Thanksgiving Day (November 28), Christmas Eve and Day (December 24 and 25).

##### History

The library was built in 1914 and opened for service in August 1914. It is the oldest public library in Minneapolis still in use. It was remodeled and made handicapped accessible in 1979. It was nominated for a Commission of Urban Environment award in 1981. The librarian is Sally Munger.

It has a learning center, meeting room, copying machines and typewriters, provides services to the homebound, and has typing tutors to help with the use of the machines. They lend out records, cassette tapes, and books. It has talking books (adult books that have been taped). It offers "read-to-me"

packets for children (several books on one topic recorded). It has magazine holdings on adults' and children's interests.

#### References

- Interviews with Franklin Library officials, including librarian Sally Munger, her assistant, Joan Fitzpatrick, and a few others.
- PNIA, 1980.
- State of the City report 1982 and 1983.

#### Analysis

The defunct Phillips Neighborhood Improvement Association had, in the early 1980s, documented that the Franklin Library (like most of the city libraries) had experienced a decline in book circulation due, in part, to the decline in the city's population, especially among families with children. In fact, the decline could have begun in 1982 when the library's book circulation fell from a 1981 high of 35,848 to a 1982 high of 33,903--which translates to a total of 5.4 percent decline in circulation.

In spite of the decline in book circulation, the importance of some of the library's more attractive offerings has not diminished in the public's eye. For example, children's books and tapes are still in high demand. Free typing and GED classes are still offered in a basement room in the library. A meeting room with a seating capacity for sixty-five people is still available to the public for lease. And, the library's "read-to-me" packets for children is a service special only to Franklin and five other Twin Cities community libraries.



## PARKS

TABLE 16. NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

<u>Parks</u>	<u>Area (in acres)</u>	<u>Locations</u>
Phillips pool and gym	NA	11th Ave. and E. Lake St.
East Elliot Park	6.6	17th Ave. and E. 24th St.
Cedar Field	1.7	18th Ave. and E. 25th St.
Stewart Park	5.8	12th Ave. and E. 26th St.
Peavey Park	7.6	Chicago Ave. and E. Franklin Ave.

Reference: Interview with the Minneapolis Park Board, Planning Department, 1991.

### Analysis

East Elliot Park (in Table 16) may be what has been consistently referred to in the Minneapolis Planning Department's State of the City report as "East Phillips Neighborhood Park." The Minneapolis Planning Department has consistently listed two parks and one neighborhood (for example, see State of the City reports 1982 through 1989, bearing in mind that the department began entering data separately for the first time for Phillips in 1982). Don't let the names fool you - items (1) and (3) are real parks, according to a spokesman for the Planning Department of the Minneapolis Park Board. Cedar Field is listed by the Phillips Neighborhood Improvement Association (1982) as a "mini-park."

# CHILD CARE

TABLE 17. CHILD CARE FACILITIES

<u>Name of Facility</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Type of Care*</u>	<u>Number of Spaces</u>	<u>Number of Openings<sup>#</sup></u>
Mattie Dahlhouse Daycare	2907 Park Ave.	I,T,P,LK	NA	10
Lori Schultz Daycare	2631 16th Ave.	I,T,P,LK	NA	0
Loretta Suttles Daycare	2637 Portland Ave.	I,T,P,LK	NA	0
Linda Brown Daycare	2420 17th Ave.	I,T,P,LK	NA	0
Inez Daycare	2711 Cedar Ave.	I,T,P,LK	NA	0
YWCA Children's center	2323 11th Ave.	I,T	50	0
American Indian OIC	1845 Franklin Ave.	T,P	34	3
All Nations Childcare	1515 E 23rd St.	P	20	5
Anderson Latch Key	2727 10th Ave.	LK	75	0
We Love Kids	2414 Chicago Ave.	I	16	6
We Love Kids	2418 Chicago Ave.	T	25	0
We Love Kids	2504 Columbus Ave.	P	29	0
New Horizons	2733 Park Ave.	I,T,P,LK	104	10
Little Earth Childcare	2501 Cedar Ave.	T,P	27	0
Southside Family	2448 18th Ave.	P	29	0
Time for Tots <sup>+</sup>	2647 Bloomington	P	23	0
PCIC Daycare	2314 Elliot Ave.	I,T,P,LK	14	0

NA = not available

- \* I = Infant (1-5 months) daycare
- T = Toddler (16-30 months) daycare
- P = Preschool (2.5-5.0 years) daycare
- LK = Latch key(school age) daycare

<sup>#</sup>Openings as of February 1991.

<sup>+</sup> No fee program

## References

- Southside Child Care Resource Center.
- Minneapolis Planning Department.
- Mattie Dahlhouse Daycare.

## Analysis

It is extremely frustrating to attempt to obtain accurate and reliable data on child care services in the Phillips Neighborhood. Planning Department data completely exclude family child care providers and are very limited in the

"child care center" category. Ignoring the Planning Department for a while, I moved to collect data from primary sources--the Southside Child Care Resource Center, the chairperson and several members of the Family Child Care Network of Phillips Neighborhood, a number of child care centers, and the Greater Minneapolis Day Care Association.

Attempts to work with these accredited community-based agencies and groups proved difficult as well due to some structural and/or organizational problems. Phillips has two identifiable zipcodes--55404 and 55407--but not all the 407 zipcodes are squarely in Phillips. I tried using a "licensed capacity" index to gather data. This approach also had a serious limitation. It would be a good index for obtaining a fairly good estimate of enrollment in care centers since centers usually run close to capacity. Family child care providers typically do not care for all the children for whom they are licensed, so I threw the "licensed capacity" index out.

According to a document obtained in June 1991, after patiently working with the Greater Minneapolis Day Care Association, Phillips has twenty child care centers for 407 children of various ages (as compared to seventy-nine child care centers for 3,998 children for south Minneapolis as a whole) and 100 family care providers for 1,120 children (as compared to 393 for 5,316 children for south Minneapolis as a whole). Further study of the difficulties faced by inner city child care services in Minneapolis is desirable and recommended.

## EDUCATION

TABLE 18. EDUCATION (Miscellaneous), 1980

	<u>Phillips</u>	<u>Minneapolis</u>
School enrollment	2,542	53,653
Percent high school graduates (age 25 and older)	59.0	75.0
Percent high school dropouts (age 16-19)	44.3	15.6

<u>School Name</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Elementary Program</u>
Anderson	K-8	Public	open, contemporary
American Indian Family Network	K-12	Private	
Holy Rosary	K-8	Private	
Trinity First Lutheran	K-8	Private	

Notes: Private schools include all non-public schools. For explanation of school programs, see Research and Development Division, Minneapolis Public Schools.

### References

- William Leslie, 1990 (on file Hennepin County Municipal Library).
- Minneapolis Public Schools, A Guide to Programs, 1990.

### Analysis

One public school and three private schools are located in the Phillips Neighborhood. One of the private schools offers classes K-12, while Anderson and the two other private schools are K-8. About 60 percent of the neighborhood's adult population aged 25 years and over have graduated from high school, as compared to 75 percent for the City of Minneapolis as a whole; 44 percent of Phillips teenagers aged 16-19 years old have dropped out of high school, as compared to 16 percent citywide (Table 18).

For more information about schools in Phillips see Evaluation and Testing Minneapolis Public Schools, 1990-91, and Information and Technology, Report of the Annual Sight Count of Students and Personnel as of October 17, 1989, both are on file and available at the POP office.

## HEALTH AND SAFETY

### CHILDHOOD LEAD CASES

TABLE 19. NEIGHBORHOOD CHILDHOOD LEAD CASES BY CENSUS TRACTS, 1986-1987

<u>Race</u>	<u>Number of Children</u>	<u>Total Cases*</u>	<u>Status Elevated Blood Level</u>	<u>Lead Toxicity</u>
Total	156	12	6	6
As percent of Minneapolis	(26.4)	(48)	-	-
Percent white	33	16.6	0	2
Percent African American	10	8.3	1	0
Percent American Indian	42	58	4	3
Percent Hispanic	4	8.3	0	1
Percent Asian American	5	0.0	0	0
Percent Other/mixed	6	8.3	1	0
TOTALS	100	99.8 <sup>+</sup>	6	6

\*Presents the total number of lead cases reported in Phillips and percent of total cases for the various racial groups in the neighborhood.

<sup>+</sup>The number of Asian Americans tested probably accounts for the 0.2 percent difference.

Reference: Minnesota Department of Health, 1991.

### Analysis

The Minnesota Department of Health screened 1,410 children in 1986 and 1987 for blood lead levels. Of these, data were obtained from 590 children in Minneapolis. Of the 590 children, 156 (67 males and 89 females) were from the Phillips Neighborhood.

The median age of the Phillips Neighborhood children was three years and the average age was three years and three months. The range of ages was from six months to six years and six months, according to the MDH Lead Program

Coordinator, Douglas Benson. Data were recorded by census tract rather than by neighborhood. Although the neighborhood boundaries do not exactly follow census tract boundaries, census tracts 58, 59, 60, 61, 71, 72, 73, 78, and 79 were covered by the survey and include virtually all of the Phillips Neighborhood.

Of all the Minneapolis neighborhoods considered by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) as having "susceptible populations," Phillips had the highest number of childhood lead cases according to a Minnesota Department of Health 1986-87 survey. Phillips had twelve (six elevated blood level and six lead toxicity) cases, as compared to seven cases for Powderhorn, three cases for the near northside, and one or zero cases for each of the other Minneapolis communities and/or neighborhoods.

Hennepin County had similar county-wide surveys from 1986-1990. While the MDH data were gathered from results of on-site testing or screening of "susceptible populations" at MPCA designated sites, data for the Hennepin County survey were pulling in from existing clinics within the neighborhoods, thus people whose children had been tested at the existing neighborhood clinics were less likely to bring their children over to the MDH sites.

The results of the two surveys show that Phillips does have the highest number of childhood lead cases both based on the data that MDH has and on the Hennepin County data (see Tables 19 and 20). Hennepin County Community Health Department Epidemiologist, Jan Godes, notes a general decrease in the number of cases reported to the department since 1988. The number of cases by race have varied somewhat during the same period, with most of the variability occurring in the number of cases for African Americans and Whites. There is a trend showing an increase in the number of cases among African American children over the past three years, Godes says. For American Indians, Hmong, and Hispanics there is little change in the number of reported cases from year to year.

Despite the increase in the number of cases among African American children, which was observed in the Hennepin County survey, the MDH Lead Program Coordinator, Douglas Benson, says that based on earlier and current data, American Indians have always had the higher number of cases than African Americans even though there are more African Americans in the city. Two possible explanations can be gleaned from the lead literature.

First, Phillips has all the combinations of MPCA-designated criteria for a neighborhood to be considered at risk from lead. These criteria include: higher than average proportion of children matched with higher traffic and housing densities; percent of residences with families with incomes less than \$15,000/year and less than \$7,500/year coupled with high percentage of exterior and interior lead-based paint; higher than average proportion of residences built before 1960 combined with other principal exposure routes--air (the state's air quality standards were exceeded recently in Phillips--see Table 21), food, water, dust, and soil. Secondly, Phillips has the largest population of American Indians of any other community in the city; which means that the American Indian population is concentrated in a neighborhood that because of some institutional and social factors is prone to higher risk from lead than some other neighborhood such as the near northside (where African American population is concentrated) or the Seward Neighborhood.

In the MDH survey less than one-third of all the children screened in Minneapolis came from Phillips. However, almost 50 percent of the total lead cases reported were from Phillips as compared to 28 percent for Powderhorn (where 89 children were screened) and 12 percent for the near northside (where 134 children were screened). Also, 33 percent of the 156 children tested in Phillips were white, 10 percent were African Americans, and 42 percent were American Indians.

Of the six EBL (elevated blood level) cases, one was a female African American, one was of mixed race, two were female American Indians, and two were male American Indians. Of the six lead toxicity cases, one was a white male, one was a white female, one was a Hispanic female, one an American Indian female, and two were American Indian males.

In the Hennepin County survey, Phillips accounted for 60 percent of the total lead cases in the county in 1986; 47 percent in 1987 and 1988, as compared to 53 percent for the city; 54 percent as compared to 46 percent for the rest of Minneapolis in 1989; and 40 percent only in 1990, as compared to 60 percent for the city. Of all the clinics reporting, the Hennepin County Medical Center recorded more lead toxicity cases in 1989 and 1990.

Neither the MDH nor the Hennepin County surveys were perfect by any means. Phillips does not cover all the 407 zipcode areas in the southside, and the MDH survey was not at all a random sample. One has to be cautious, therefore, in interpreting their results.

TABLE 20. NEIGHBORHOOD CHILDHOOD LEAD CASES BY ZIP CODE\* (1986-1990)

	<u>Phillips</u>	<u>Minneapolis</u>	<u>Year</u>
Percent of cases	60	40	1986
Percent of cases	47	53	1987
Percent of cases	47	53	1988
Percent of cases	54	46	1989
Percent of cases	40	60	1990

\*Zip codes 55404 and 55407 were the only zip codes used for Phillips.

Clinics reporting were: Minneapolis Children's Hospital, Indian Health Board, Hennepin County Medical Center, Pilot City Neighborhood Clinic, Community University Health Care Center, Minneapolis Health Department Care Center, Family Medical Center, and others.

Reference: Hennepin County Community Health Department, Epidemiology, January 1991.



# HEALTH

TABLE 21. CARBON MONOXIDE MONITORING SUMMARY, 1988-89  
(numbers in parentheses represent 1988 data)

<u>Monitoring Site</u>	<u>Maximum Concentration (ppm)*</u>	<u>Second Highest Concentration (ppm)</u>	<u>Number of episodes exceeding 8-hour standard**</u>
<u>Phillips</u> 1829 Portland Avenue	12.0 (5.9) <sup>+</sup>	8.3 (5.8)	1 (0)
<u>Minneapolis</u> 7th and Hennepin 3002 Hennepin Avenue (Lake and Hennepin)	11.3 (14.2)	9.9 (10.7)	6 14

\* Downtown St. Paul in 1989 registered the highest maximum concentration of carbon monoxide, CO, in the Twin Cities area--13.6 parts per million. Its first violation of the eight-hour CO standard since 1987 was in 1989.

\*\* The number of times an eight-hour average of 9 ppm standard is exceeded at anyone of the monitoring stations.

Reference: Metropolitan Council, Air Quality Standard Report, 1990.

## Analysis

There are two federal air quality standards regulating CO emissions: An eight-hour average of 9 ppm and a one-hour average of 35 ppm. The state of Minnesota standards are 9 ppm and 30 ppm respectively. Both standards may not be exceeded more than once in a year at one site. "One exceedence per year constitutes an 'exceedence', more than one 'exceedence' constitutes a violation," according to a 1990 Air Quality Standards Progress Report issued by the Metropolitan Council. There are three monitoring sites in Minneapolis and four in St. Paul.

The Phillips Neighborhood monitoring site is located at the American Lung Association, which is in a residential area of the neighborhood. Although the

site recorded the next highest maximum concentration of CO, 12.0 ppm, as compared to the highest record of 13.6 ppm in downtown St. Paul, the site remained in compliance with CO emission standards through the 1989 reporting period. The eight-hour value of 12.0 reflected an increase from 5.9 in 1988. The second highest non-overlapping 8-hour value was 8.3 in 1989, up from 5.8 in 1988. The violation-free record of the Phillips site compares favorably against the six violations recorded in the other two monitoring sites in Minneapolis. Phillips had zero violations, in fact, not even an exceedence in 1988. By contrast, Minneapolis had fourteen violations at the Hennepin-Lake site alone in 1988. It is thought that the one exceedence at the Phillips site in 1989 was due to the increased congestion on I-35W south.

TABLE 22. MISCELLANEOUS HEALTH INFORMATION

	<u>Phillips</u>	<u>Minneapolis</u>	<u>Year</u>
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.6	11.4	1985-87*
Percent births to unmarried females	65.7	35.6	1985-87
Percent low birth weight**	7.9	7.5	1985-87
Percent women receiving first trimester prenatal care	41.4	70.7	1985-87
Percent births to mothers with less than a high school education	49.6	22.3	1985-87
Percent births to mothers less than 18 years old	8.7	4.9	1986-88 <sup>+</sup>
Percent births to mothers 18-19 years old	11.7	7.3	1986-88
Percent births to mothers 20 years and older	79.6	87.8	1986-88

\*For more on the 1985-87 data, see State of the City, 1988 pp. 154-159.

\*\*Low birth weight is defined as a baby weighing 5.5 pounds or less at birth.

<sup>+</sup>For more information on 1986-88 data, see State of the City, 1989, p. 153.

Reference: State of the City, 1988 and 1989.

#### Analysis

The infant mortality rate in Phillips (23 deaths per 1,000 live births) and the percentage of births to unmarried females (66 percent) are almost twice as

high as in all the remaining Minneapolis neighborhoods combined. Less than half (41 percent) of pregnant women in Phillips receive prenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as compared to 71 percent for the city. Only the percentage of low birth weight babies born in Phillips compares somewhat favorably with Minneapolis as a whole.

The Community University Health Care Center, Indian Health Board Clinic, Teen Age Medical Service, and Health, Etc., are among the more visible health care centers providing health services to the Phillips Neighborhood.

#### SAFETY

TABLE 23. ARSONS, FIRE RUNS, EMS\* (1989-1990)

	<u>Number of EMS</u>	<u>Number of Fire Runs</u>	<u>Number of Arson Fires</u>
1989	18,614	9,357	315
1990	19,188	9,570	366

\*Emergency Medical Services

Reference: Interviews with Minneapolis Fire Department.

#### Analysis

Data on arson fires for 1989 and 1990 (see Table 23) were obtained from the Deputy Chief of the Minneapolis Fire Department, Jim Murrell. Fire runs and emergency medical services data for 1989 and 1990 were supplied by Ronald Hagen of the Minneapolis Fire Department. Murrell and Hagen say that the department does not have the ability to break the data down into neighborhoods. The number of EMS in 1990 increased by 574 (3 percent) from 1989. Fire runs were up by 213 (2.2 percent) from the 1989 figure, and there were 366 arson fires in 1990, up 51 (16.1 percent) from the year before.

TABLE 24. CRIME AND ARRESTS IN PHILLIPS NEIGHBORHOOD--A COMPARISON, 1990-91

<u>Offenses in Phillips</u>	<u>CRIME</u>				<u>ARRESTS</u>			
	<u>1990</u>		<u>1991</u>		<u>1990</u>		<u>1991</u>	
	<u>Total</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>As Percent of</u> <u>Minneapolis</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>As Percent of</u> <u>Minneapolis</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>As Percent of</u> <u>Minneapolis</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>As Percent of</u> <u>Minneapolis</u>
Homicide	2	50.0	3	60.0	4	66.6	1	20.0
Rape	34	28.5	49	30.0	11	35.4	11	31.4
Robbery	167	34.3	211	40.6	20	35.0	39	59.0
Aggravated assault	92	31.6	178	39.8	48	41.3	70	44.3
Burglary	618	24.6	653	37.9	55	34.8	40	41.6
Larceny	1,169	24.6	1,396	29.7	175	27.4	211	29.5
Auto theft	297	29.4	430	35.8	51	39.2	97	41.2
Arson	9	40.9	25	29.7	3	25.0	7	63.6
*								
Simple assault	448	25.5	736	32.4	370	37.5	329	34.8
Vandalism	590	28.6	597	32.3	36	34.6	70	45.1
Weapons violation	38	38.7	27	35.5	25	23.3	17	20.9
Prostitution	87	32.8	44	21.4	132	36.1	66	26.2
Sex offenses	31	36.0	21	30.8	14	93.3	4	28.5
Narcotics	95	34.1	69	26.2	104	29.1	78	25.4
DWI	138	24.9	124	23.9	133	23.8	126	23.7
Other	356	18.7	340	19.9	199	14.3	183	12.3

\* The line separates Part 1 from Part 2 of the Minneapolis Police Department Uniform Crime Report.

Note: Number and percent calculations were based on Minneapolis Police Department Uniform Crime Report data for January and February 1990, and January and February 1991.

### Analysis

The data from the Minneapolis Police Department's Uniform Crime Report (see Table 24) cover only the first two months of 1990 and 1991 and could be said to have very limited coverage of both years to merit any meaningful interpretation. However, taken together, data for both years could be seen to represent some definite patterns. For example, Part I of the report shows that certain types of crime in Phillips increased between 1990 and 1991. Part II, on the other hand, shows a decrease in other kinds of crimes in Phillips (except in the categories of "simple assaults" and "vandalism," which showed increases). Arrests followed the same pattern with increases in 1991 (except in the categories of "homicide" and "burglary") in Part I of the report, and Part II showed decreases in 1991; except in the category of "vandalism"--which showed an increase in the number of arrests made in 1991.

Part I of the report shows that 50 percent of all homicides in Minneapolis in 1990 took place in the Phillips Neighborhood and in 1991 Phillips accounted for 60 percent of all homicides in the city--that is up 10 percent from 1990. In 1991, 20 percent of all arrests for homicides in Minneapolis were made in Phillips; down from 66.6 percent in 1990. In 1990, 93.3 percent of all arrests for sex offenses in the city were made in Phillips only 28.5 percent of all arrests for similar offenses were made in Phillips in 1991, as Part II of the report shows. During the periods covered in the report, the neighborhood's proportions of all categories of crime and arrests were much higher than its proportion of Minneapolis population.

## GUIDE TO NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES

### HOUSING SERVICES/EMERGENCY HOUSING

Catholic Charities (House of Charity) 510 South 8th Street Minneapolis, MN 55404 339-3346	emergency housing
Our Savior's Lutheran Church 2315 Chicago Avenue Minneapolis, MN 55404 871-2967	overnight shelter
St. Joesph's House 2101 Portland Avenue Minneapolis, MN 55404 874-8867	overnight emergency shelter for women and children
St. Stevens Catholic Church 2211 Clinton Avenue Minneapolis, MN 55404 874-9292	overnight emergency shelter
Simpson United Methodist Church 2740 1st Avenue Minneapolis, MN 55404 824-1758/822-7318	overnight emergency shelter
The Shelter of Our Savior's 2315 Chicago Avenue Minneapolis, MN 55404 871-3257	overnight emergency shelter
Pursuit Hometel 1918 Park Avenue Minneapolis, MN 55404 871-3257	overnight emergency housing
People Serving People 416 S 10th Street Minneapolis, MN 55404 333-1221	overnight emergency shelter
Four-Ten Inc. 400 10th Street Minneapolis, MN 55404 332-4500	overnight emergency housing
Housing Resource Center 2433 Park Avenue Minneapolis, MN 55404 870-0810	overnight emergency shelter

Marie Sandvik Women's Shelter  
1917 13th Avenue  
Minneapolis, MN 55404  
871-0095

overnight emergency shelter

Accessible Space  
3710 Chicago Avenue  
Minneapolis, MN 55407

nonprofit handicapped housing  
development

Branch I  
1308 E Franklin Avenue  
Minneapolis, MN 55404  
870-1886

rental referral

Common Space  
2529 Nicollet Avenue  
Minneapolis, MN 55404  
872-0550

mutual housing assoc. advocates,  
sponsors and manages low-income  
coop housing

Minneapolis Community Development Agency  
2636 Portland Avenue  
Minneapolis, MN 55407  
348-6360

principal developer of housing  
programs for city, administers  
Section 8 and public housing

Minnesota Tenants Union  
1513 E Franklin Avenue  
Minneapolis, MN 55404  
871-2701

nonprofit tenants rights group

Project for Pride in Living  
2516 Chicago Avenue  
Minneapolis, MN 55404  
874-8511

nonprofit housing developer,  
administers tool lending library

COMMUNITY HEALTH CLINICS, HOSPITALS, DENTAL  
SERVICES, COUNSELING, AND MENTAL HEALTH

Children's Health Center  
2525 Chicago Avenue  
Minneapolis, MN 55404  
874-6122

Indian Health Board  
2495 18th Avenue  
Minneapolis, MN 55404  
721-7425

medical and dental services,  
referral, WIC, home visits,  
and transportation

Teen Age Medical Services  
2425 Chicago Avenue  
Minneapolis, MN 55404  
874-6125

adolescent health care

Abbott Northwestern Hospital  
810 E 27th Street  
Minneapolis, MN 55407  
874-4392

acute short-term services

Health, Etc.  
1518 E Lake Street  
Minneapolis, MN 55407  
721-5771

primary and preventive health  
care, dental, and counseling  
services

#### CHEMICAL DEPENDENCY COUNSELING AND TREATMENT PROGRAMS

Abbott Northwestern Hospital  
810 E 27th Street  
Minneapolis, MN 55407  
874-4392

treatment center, Crossroads  
halfway house

Catholic Charities  
404 South 8th Street  
Minneapolis, MN 55404  
340-7500

counseling

Chrysalis Center for Women  
2104 Stevens Avenue  
Minneapolis, MN 55404  
871-0118

counseling and outpatient  
treatment for women  
(see legal services)

Ebenezer Society  
2523 Portland Avenue  
Minneapolis, MN 55404  
871-7112

counseling for seniors

Eden House  
1025 Portland Avenue  
Minneapolis, MN 55404  
338-0723

residential treatment for  
those who failed in other  
programs

Hennepin County Access Unit  
1800 Chicago Avenue  
Minneapolis, MN 55404  
347-6141

counseling, referral, special  
projects for youth and elderly

Hennepin County Alcoholism Receiving Center  
1800 Chicago Avenue  
Minneapolis, MN 55404  
347-6111

detoxification center

Hennepin County Residential Program  
1800 Chicago Avenue  
Minneapolis, MN 55404  
347-6181

residential treatment program



House of Charity  
510 S 8th Street  
Minneapolis, MN 55404  
339-3346

shelter work program, AA,  
counseling

Minnesota Institute on Black Chemical Abuse  
111 E Franklin Avenue  
Minneapolis, MN 55404  
871-7878

counseling, support groups

#### AMERICAN INDIAN SERVICES

American Indian Services  
735 E Franklin Avenue  
Minneapolis, MN 55404  
871-2175

chemical dependency counseling,  
housing referral, and recreation

American Indian Business Development Corp.  
1304 E 24th Street  
Minneapolis, MN 55404  
721-4415

providing job opportunities  
through economic development

Indian Neighborhood Club  
736 E Franklin Avenue  
Minneapolis, MN 55404  
871-7062

counseling, intervention, AA  
groups, drop-in center

Minneapolis American Indian Center  
1530 E Franklin Avenue  
Minneapolis, MN 55404  
871-4555

wide range of services: recreation,  
education, counseling, referral,  
employment, congregate dining, etc.

Neighborhood Center  
2421 Bloomington Avenue  
Minneapolis, MN 55404  
721-1655

alternative school for ages 14-19,  
advocacy, family services

American Indian Chemical Dependency  
Division Project  
808 E Franklin Avenue  
Minneapolis, MN 55404  
372-1020

counseling, referrals, AA

Winaki House  
2408-2410 14th Avenue  
Minneapolis, MN 55404  
870-0559

counseling and treatment primarily  
for American Indian women

Indian Neighborhood Club  
736 E Franklin Avenue  
Minneapolis, MN 55404  
871-8318

## FREE CLOTHING

Messiah Lutheran Church  
2504 Columbus Avenue  
Minneapolis, MN 55404  
871-8831

St Stephen's Church  
221 Clinton Avenue  
Minneapolis, MN 55404  
870-0559

## SUPER-SAVER BUS TICKETS AND TOKENS (neighborhood locations)

Butler Drugs  
1800 E Lake Street

Money Exchange  
100 E Franklin

Unbank  
1009 E Franklin Avenue  
3759 Chicago Avenue

Best Cash  
309 W Lake Street

New Money Express  
108 E Lake Street

## LEGAL SERVICES

Chrysalis Center for Women  
2104 Stevens Avenue  
Minneapolis, MN 55404  
871-0118

Legal Aid Society  
1929 Chicago Avenue  
Minneapolis, MN 55404  
870-7604

Legal Rights Center  
808 E Franklin Avenue  
Minneapolis, MN 55404  
871-4886

Minnesota Tenants Union  
1513 E Franklin Avenue  
Minneapolis, MN 55404  
871-2701

Centro Legal Inc.  
2929 4th Ave. S.  
Minneapolis, MN 55408

provides services for non-English-  
speaking clients

IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS IN AND AROUND THE NEIGHBORHOOD

City Attorney	348-2010
City Council	348-2200
6th Ward	348-2206
8th Ward	348-2208
3rd Ward	348-2209
MCDA - South office	348-6360
Conciliation Court	348-2602
Dog Pound	348-4250
Garbage Collection	522-6644
Truth in Housing	348-7828
Police--3rd Precinct	348-3125
Mayor's Office	348-2100
Inspections Department	
Housing	348-7858
Boarded buildings	348 7842
Information	348-7820
Health Department	348-2301
Emergency	911 or 623-2370
Noise Pollution Control	348-7897
Park and Recreation	348-2243
Stewart Park	871-8113
Ombudsman Senior Services	348-6555
First Call for Help	340-7431
Rape and Sexual Assault	374-4357
Child Protection	348-3552

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

### INTRODUCTION

As I stated earlier in this report, the Phillips Neighborhood is one of eleven recognized planning districts (communities) of Minneapolis, which together are made up of eighty-five neighborhoods (four industrial and eighty-one residential neighborhoods). Each of the planning districts has a distinct visual, ethnic, historic, and social/economic character of its own. Phillips alone has the dual honor of being both a planning district and a neighborhood. This bibliography of the Phillips Neighborhood has been prepared to stimulate local interest and to acquaint the reader with the rich heritage of the Phillips Neighborhood.

The bibliography does not pretend to be inclusive. It lists only as many of the general and neighborhood-specific or neighborhood-only materials which I could obtain for use at the People of Phillips' office. It is possible that hundreds and perhaps thousands of other resources, circulating and noncirculating, such as atlases; photographs; newspaper indexes; histories of the neighborhood churches, buildings, individuals, hospitals, other businesses and institutions are not listed, but are available from community agencies, public libraries, and from other private and government agencies. For anyone seeking additional source materials or just to update existing ones, the Minneapolis Planning Department, and the Public Libraries History Collection Department but, especially the Minneapolis Municipal Library and the Congressional Library, will be helpful places to start.

The arrangement of this bibliography is, first, by titles of general interest which have direct or indirect bearing for Phillips (General Reading) and second, by titles which are specific to Phillips--those that focus on the Phillips Neighborhood alone (Restricted Reading). Bear in mind that in 1978 the

Phillips Neighborhood seceded from the Powderhorn Community to which it had belonged and in which it was the largest of nine neighborhoods prior to October/November 1978. Today, Phillips is the eleventh and youngest of the Minneapolis communities. It is the youngest of the eighty-five Minneapolis neighborhoods as well. Prior to 1978, Phillips Neighborhood Bibliography will be found under Powderhorn (see listings under General Reading).

#### GENERAL READING

Community Improvement Program, Powderhorn Community: Analysis and Action Recommendations, a report to the City Planning Commission and City Council, Series No. 12, Spring 1965.

Betty Lia-Hoagberg, "Barriers and Motivators to Prenatal Care Among Low-Income Women," Social Science and Medicine 30(4), pp. 487-495, 1990.

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Minnesota Department of Health and Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, Soil Lead Report to the Minnesota State Legislature, Minneapolis, June 1987.

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City of Minneapolis Public Works Department, Traffic Engineering Division, Public Works Department, Vehicular Traffic Flow Maps for 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, and 1989, (Average Annual Daily Traffic Flow).

#### RESTRICTED READING

Phillips Neighborhood Improvement Association (PNIA), Community Policy Making in the Planning Process, 1980; Phillips Comprehensive Neighborhood Plan Phase I, 1978; Phillips Comprehensive Neighborhood Plan: Inventory and Analysis Phase II, February 1980; Phillips Comprehensive Neighborhood Plan Phase III, May 1982; Newsletter, March 1980 to mid-1980.

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Times Architects, Inc, Phillips Rehabilitation Proposal, Minneapolis, 1971.

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People of Phillips, Neighborhood Vacant and Boarded Houses Recommended for Demolition and/or Rehabilitation, June 19, 1990.

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CCP, Phillips Neighborhood Crime Data Report 1985 to 1991, Minneapolis, 1991.

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Project for Pride in Living, Technical Assistance Services by an Advanced Neighborhood Organization in Connection with Community Development: Final Report for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Neighborhood Development, Minneapolis, June 1979.

Phillips Neighborhood Housing Trust, Management Plan, 1982.

#### APPENDIX - OFFICES CONTACTED FOR NEIGHBORHOOD DATA

OFFICE: Minneapolis Health Department, Division of Environmental Health  
CONTACT: Brian Olson, Environmental Health Specialist 673-2301  
DATA: Environmental lead  
RESULT: He referred me to another source. In addition, he provided the following information:

- Hennepin County Lead Surveillance, January-September 1990
- Total cases of lead poisoning reported in Minneapolis
- Number of cases per zip code
- Percent of cases per zip code
- Number and percent of cases by neighborhood clinics
- Data map of 1988 lead cases per census tract for Minneapolis
- Data map of 1989 lead cases per census tract for the city
- 1988/1989 blood level prevention effort per census tract (map shows tracts with the highest number of elevated blood lead (EBL) cases)
- 1988/1989 childhood lead cases per census tract

OFFICE: Hennepin County Community Health Department  
CONTACT: Jan Godes, Epidemiologist 348-3918  
DATA: Childhood lead  
RESULT: Helpful in interpreting data. In addition, he provided the following data on:

- Hennepin County Childhood Lead Toxicity Report
- Total cases reported for each year from 1986 to 1990
- Total cases (number and percent) reported per neighborhood clinic for each year 1986 to 1990
- Total childhood lead cases per zip code per year 1986 to 1990

OFFICE: Minnesota Pollution Control (Hazardous Waste Division)  
CONTACT: Placida Venegas, Pollution Control Specialist 643-3474  
DATA: Air quality, childhood lead  
RESULT: Very willing to provide data, including reports, draft rule for soil lead, etc. She could provide:

- A booklet on lead poisoning and symptoms of lead poisoning
- Why lead is a silent killer
- How you can become a victim of environmental lead
- Lead contents of public parks and play grounds
- Lead contents of soil-dust and residential properties
- Data map on houseside soil-dust lead
- Data map on streetside soil-dust lead
- Data map on midyard soil dust lead
- Summary statistics for park and play grounds: soil-dust lead by location
- Houseside soil-dust lead by siding type and community
- Streetside soil-dust lead by community
- Size of population at risk
- Soil lead and blood level
- Soil lead standard
- MPCA soil lead study, Minneapolis census tracts, criteria point rating map of number of samples collected by city and by census tract and associated soil lead concentration in ppm



- Table of sample type vs soil lead concentrations for the Twin Cities

OFFICE: State Department  
 CONTACT: Dana Gray, Analyst 296-2557  
 DATA: Population and household characteristics  
 RESULT: The demographics office had nothing for neighborhoods. According to Ms. Gray, only 150 of the 854 cities in the state in 1988 requested that the demographer's office compile neighborhood level data. That number of requests, Ms. Gray said, did not quite inspire the demographer's office.

OFFICE: Minneapolis Health Department  
 CONTACT: Sheldon Sweeney, Statistician 673-3141  
 DATA: Population and household characteristics  
 RESULT: Very willing to provide what information he had, including data on neighborhood population and household characteristics

OFFICE: Minneapolis Public Library and Information Center (Municipal Information Library) 673-3029  
 CONTACT: Library staff  
 DATA: Bibliographical information  
 RESULT: Identified existing studies and literature on Phillips Neighborhood. Library staff were very helpful.

OFFICE: Anderson School  
 CONTACT: Jim McGinn, Assistant Childcare Worker 627-2955  
 DATA: Verification of intake data for Anderson obtained from Southside Childcare Resource Center and State of the City report  
 RESULT: Some differences in intake figures for Anderson

OFFICE: Project for Pride in Living  
 CONTACT: Deanna Stratton, Communications Liaison 874-8511  
 Fred Brown, Vice President of Property Management 874-8511  
 DATA: Miscellaneous Neighborhood-level Data  
 RESULT: Ms. Statton provided information on neighborhood issues ranging from population and housing to transportation and the environment. My interviews with Mr. Brown focused mainly on rental cost in the neighborhood.

OFFICE: Minnesota Highway Department (Traffic Engineering Division)  
 CONTACT: Jim Gleason, Engineering Aide III 348-3811 or 593-8400  
 DATA: Traffic flow data for the Phillips Neighborhood  
 RESULT: He provided traffic flow maps for 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, and 1989 and taught me how to read traffic flow data from these maps. He verified the Phillips data. The department does not keep highway data. Data for I94 and 35W S would have to be obtained from the state.

OFFICE: Minneapolis Community Development Agency  
 CONTACT: Bob Cooper  
 DATA: Neighborhood housing and miscellaneous data  
 RESULT: Mr. Cooper was very familiar with the work of the Phillips Neighborhood Improvement Association (PNIA) which was succeeded by the People

of Phillips as the present official organ of the neighborhood. Mr. Cooper was especially helpful on bibliographical data, other names to contact, etc.

OFFICE: Minneapolis Department of Jobs and Training  
CONTACT: Pat Leary, Homeless Program Manager 297-3409  
DATA: Demographics on homeless/shelter population  
RESULT: Could provide the 1990 Emergency Shelter provider and referral directory. Could not provide any demographic information of homeless/shelter population which he had only recently provided to another researcher. Provided department publications on employment/unemployment rates data (also available at city planning), and a couple other names to contact.

OFFICE: Housing Resource Center, Phillips Neighborhood  
CONTACT: Cindy Larson, Executive Director 870-0810  
DATA: Demographic information on homeless/shelter population  
RESULT: Question: Does Phillips have a homeless population that identifies with the neighborhood? Answer: The homeless population they see don't really tell them whether or not they identify with the neighborhood. However, the majority of them, according to Ms. Larson, identify with Phillips and we know that from the zip code they give to us. Provided monthly demographic information on the neighborhood homeless/shelter seeking clientele for 1989 and 1990.

OFFICE: City Planning Department  
CONTACT: Darly Stokesbary, Kelly Rose Jones  
DATA : Neighborhood data of all kinds  
RESULT : Mr. Stokesbary and Ms. Jones gave me other sources to contact and they provided the following information as well:

- 1989 State of the City Report
- Phillips Comprehensive Neighborhood Plan, 1980
- A book about the E 35W area of Phillips
- A book on pre-Phillips Powderhorn Community, 1965
- Neighborhood data miscellaneous
- Percent of families with children, 1980
- Percent of population age 65 or more, 1980
- Percent of households occupied less than six months, 1989
- Household size average, 1980
- Percent of population age 14 or younger, 1980
- Percent of families with children headed by a female only, 1980
- Percent of majority population
- Dwelling units by type and percent
- Number of units subsidized or publicly-owned rentals, 1989
- Number of sites with units subsidized or publicly-owned rentals, 1989
- Percent of units subsidized or publicly-owned rentals, 1989
- Percent of apartments vacant, 1989
- Percent of dwelling units with homestead status, 1989
- Percent change in homestead status, 1983-1987
- Median value of single family homes 1981, 1985, and 1989
- Percent of structures rated as substandard, 1989
- Percent of structures built before 1940, 1989

- Percent of managerial/professional workers, 1980
- Percent of technical/sales/clerical workers, 1980
- Percent of workforce in farming/forestry/fishing, 1980
- Percent of service
- Percent of precision production/craft/repair, 1980
- Percent of operator/fabricator/laborer, 1980
- Percent of workers using public transport, 1980
- Percent of unemployment, 1980
- Percent of households receiving public assistance, 1980
- Median household income, 1980
- Percent of families in poverty, 1980
- Percent of women receiving prenatal care during first trimester of pregnancy, 1985-1987
- Percent of births to unmarried females, 1985-1987
- Percent of low birth weights, 1985-1987
- Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1985-1987
- School enrollment, percent high school graduates ages 25 and older, 1989
- Percent high school dropouts, ages 16-19, 1980
- Childcare facilities: address, service, spaces, 1989
- Schools: name, grades, status, elementary program, 1989
- Thefts from vehicles 1985, 1988; vehicles theft 1985, 1988
- Acts of vandalism number and percents 1985, 1988
- Crimes against persons number and percents 1985, 1988
- Burglaries percent and rate 1985, 1988
- "Good" rating by homeowners 1980, 1987
- "Poor" rating by homeowners 1980, 1987
- Neighborhood concerns, percent of homeowners selecting, 1987
- Neighborhood priorities, 1988
- Structure build data, 1982-1989
- Condition rating by type of structure, 1982-1989
- Number of dwelling units by type of unit, 1982-1989
- Number of homestead units by type and total, 1982-1989
- Maps
- Use code map
- Homestead/nonhomestead

OFFICE: Metropolitan Transit Commission

CONTACT: John Dillery, Transit Planner 349-7400  
 Mr. Olson, Transit Information Center 349-7750  
 Bill Wilken, Convenient Fares 349-7750

DATA: Phillips MTC bus use data, transportation miscellaneous

RESULT: Obtained helpful information on MTC buses serving the Phillips Neighborhood, e.g. ridership data, bus numbers, frequency data, and data on other transportation modes in the neighborhood were obtained.

OFFICE: Minneapolis Public Library

CONTACT: Mary Lawson, Chief Community Librarian 372-6607

DATA: Client age, sex, frequency of use, and proximity of the Franklin Library after 9.

RESULT: After a month of being told she wasn't at her desk and of her inability to return my many telephone calls and messages left, I finally was able to speak with her. After another month of rigmarole,

she was able to tell me that the result of a study she commissioned last year as her office had informed me in February. Ms. Lawson was very uncooperative and at times plainly rude and arrogant.

OFFICE: U of M  
CONTACTS: Professor George D'Elia  
DATA: Phillips Neighborhood library. Proximity, frequency of use, age, and sex of clientele.  
RESULT: Professor D'Elia was not good at returning calls. Once he returns a call he would need a lot more time to do what he says he would do. He was the person doing the study for the Minneapolis Public Library. He needed to obtain Mary Lawson's permission to release the data that I wanted. This took him forever to do, and he did not call me back when he said he would. But in the end, he told me he did not have Ms. Lawson's permission to release the data that I needed. When I called Ms. Lawson again to ask why she would not allow Professor D'Elia to release such basic data as I was asking for, she hung up on me.

OFFICE: Franklin Library  
CONTACT: Sally Munger, Librarian and Joan Fitzpatrick, Assistant Librarian 874-1667  
DATA : Franklin Library frequency of use, age, and sex of users, proximity  
RESULT : At first, the assistant to the librarian referred me to Mary Lawson, Chief Community Librarian at the Minneapolis Public Library for a study which she said was begun "sometime last year." As discussed above, nothing came out of my contact with Ms. Lawson but disappointment. Sally Munger later provided the data I was looking for after taking a few days to research old files. My interview with her yielded other useful information (see section on Human and Economic Development). Unfortunately, the neighborhood library did not have much to show for bibliography on the neighborhood.

OFFICE: U of M Libraries (Government Publications) 624-5073  
CONTACT: Library student and non-student employees  
DATA: Housing, health, transportation, etc.  
RESULT: During my first three visits, the 1982 State of the City report was not available (the city planning department did not have a copy either). Later it resurfaced. The 1979 through 1990 issues of the State of the City report are available at the government library.

OFFICE: Legislative Reference Library (Senate) 296-8088  
CONTACT: Different staff person on different days  
DATA: State level data on population characteristics or miscellaneous  
RESULT: Data on the population characteristics of Minnesota Legislative District 60A, produced by the Minnesota Land Management Information Center (1983), were obtained. Bibliographical materials on crimes in Phillips, etc., were also found.

OFFICE: U of M School of Public Health 625-2600 or 625-6425  
CONTACT: Shelly Klassen, Principal Secretary (Health Services Research and Policy Division). Professors Judith Brown, Jean Christensen, Sara Dehart, and Betty Lia-Hoagberg, were among many at the school with whom I had contact.

DATA: Prenatal care  
RESULT: Lia-Hoagberg provided a published copy of a joint study by the school of public health, Minneapolis Health Department, and others. The study examined the "barriers and motivators to prenatal care" with particular focus on the experiences of low income women. A booklet presenting the study in detail was obtained from the Urban Coalition of Minneapolis. Sheldon Sweeney of the Minneapolis Department of Health was the statistician for the study. He said he had broken the data down by neighborhood and given the neighborhood data to Professor Lia-Hoagbert, who claimed not to have it or not able to find it.

OFFICE : U of M School of Nursing

CONTACT: Lorrain Kuel, Secretary (Midwifery Program) 624-9600

DATA: Prenatal care

RESULT: Ms. Kuel was very helpful. She directed me to more than six professors and to many research personnel. None of them had any data on prenatal care in Phillips. Ms. Kuel had been immensely helpful but it was now certain to me that I had exhausted my lead in the Midwifery Program. So, Ms. Kuel kindly transferred me to the School of Public Health (see above). In the end, what I got from the School of Public Health was not worth the effort and time put into following this particular lead.

OFFICE: Indian Health Board

CONTACT: Margret Brown, Health Speciality 721-9800

DATA : Prenatal care, other health data for Phillips

RESULT : Most of what they had were from the 1980 State of the City report. They had not undertaken any project to independently collect data on the neighborhood.

OFFICE : Rainbow Research

CONTACT: David Scheie and Sharon Ramiez, Project Associates 824-0724

DATA : Housing, crime, and other neighborhood data

RESULT : Don't have specific data on neighborhoods. They are a consultant agency--not a data collection agency per se, according to Ramiez.

OFFICE: Community Crime Prevention

CONTACT: Don Greeley, Crime Prevention Specialist 673-3015

Denise Dodson, Communication Specialist 673-3015

DATA: Neighborhood crime statistics

RESULT : Very willing to provide what data they had at neighborhood level; they provided data on:

- Selected crimes against persons, 1985-1988
- Auto crimes and property damage, 1985-1988
- Residential burglary method of entry by type of dwelling
- Monthly crime data report, 1986-1990
- Residential burglary, 1985-1988
- Areas of neighborhood with highest burglary rate, January-December 1989
- Elderly own homes by type and by neighborhood

OFFICE: Minneapolis Park Board, Planning Department  
CONTACT: Stan Talonen, Engineering Technician II 348-2220  
DATA: Number of parks in the Phillips Neighborhood  
RESULT: He provided the names and locations of the neighborhood parks

OFFICE: Hennepin County Park Board  
CONTACT: Walt Pangburn, Maintenance Foreman 248-8816 or 248-4448  
DATA : Soil lead--specifically park-soil contamination  
RESULT : The board did not have any data on park-soil contamination but had done some testing for fertilizing and chemical spraying, i.e, acidity and alkalinity tests to compensate for soil deficiency.

OFFICE: Metropolitan Council  
CONTACT: Pat O'Connell, Public Information Assistant 291-6359  
DATA: Air quality and neighborhood housing/population data  
RESULT: The council could provide:

- Data map showing carbon monoxide monitoring network in the Twin Cities area, including Phillips
- Carbon monoxide and ozone monitoring data for the Twin Cities for 1989
- Number of times carbon-monoxide emission standards were exceeded at various monitoring sites in various neighborhoods
- Summary of data collected at each monitoring sites
- The council keeps one total population figure for Minneapolis, no breakdown by neighborhood

OFFICE: Minnesota Department of Health  
CONTACT: Douglas Benson, Lead Program Coordinator 673-5017  
DATA: Childhood lead  
RESULT: Mr. Benson was very cordial, willing and quick despite his busy schedule to provide any data he had on this topic. He could provide census tract data on:

- Average blood lead by community and race, 1986-1987
- 1986-1987 average EP by community and race
- 1986-1987 cases of elevated blood lead/level toxicity

OFFICE: Minneapolis Fire Department  
CONTACT: Ronald Hagen, Fire Marshall 673-3270  
DATA: 1982-1989 bedroom count to determine changes in neighborhood housing stock  
RESULT: Great reluctance and stonewalling on the part of Mr. Carlson. He is very brash and often arrogant. My impression of Mr. Bernier is that he is gentler and kinder and was eager to help with my request but was stopped by Mr. Carlson on the frivolous grounds that my request involved a lot of work and that the department was short of staff. It is difficult to recount all the prohibitive, very frustrating conditions Mr. Carlson required me to meet. A couple of these conditions are worth noting. First he told me that it could cost me about \$100 to have my request considered. I agreed. He quickly changed the pricing--"\$100 is only a rough estimate" he said "and it could be as much as \$100-200 by the time we are done, you still want to do it?" "Yes, but I would like to see the data before I could decide whether it was worth that amount" I said. In a third ploy, he

asked me to write a letter to him restating what it is that I wanted, because he said he was required to account for every minute his staff spend and for what purpose. I wrote the letter and brought it to his office the following day. At this juncture he told me that he couldn't fulfill my request and that I could get the same information from the planning department. I have read at least a couple other reports in which other investigators or researchers have been very critical of Mr. Carlson's office, so my observations corroborate earlier experiences of other researchers.

OFFICE: Southside Childcare Resource Center  
CONTACT: Sharon Henry, Executive Director 823-5261  
DATA: Number of childcare facilities in Phillips and south Minneapolis as a whole and their intake capacities  
RESULT: To a large extent, data from their database matched those provided in the 1989 State of the City report, but there were differences. The director and her staff were very cooperative and very willing to provide telephone numbers of other sources to contact. They did not have data on the number of children in day care facilities in south Minneapolis as a whole.

OFFICE: Dahlhouse Daycare  
CONTACT: Mattic Dahlhouse, leader of the home day care providers in the Phillips Neighborhood 825-6014  
DATA: List of home day care providers, their intake capacities, etc.  
RESULT: She was very willing to help and she provided names and addresses of home day care providers in the 55407 zip code area of Phillips. She did not have data on intake capacities. NOTE: The State of the City reports (past and present editions) contain no data on this category of child care providers.

OFFICE: Greater Minneapolis Day care  
CONTACT: Linda Miller, Derby Stack, Grace Norris, Dawn Sursely, Deb Swanson Klatt, Lynae Bushard 341-2066  
DATA: Number of children in child care facilities in south Minneapolis and in Phillips in particular.  
RESULT: Still waiting for Deb Swanson Klatt to return my call. As of May 23, I am still writing. Greater Minneapolis Day care is a zoo in which all are so confused that no seems to know who is responsible for anything.

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